

**RAILWAY HOUSE, MILTON, MASS.**  
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken a lease of this extensive house, and has newly refitted and furnished it throughout with every article necessary for the accommodation and comfort of travellers, convivial parties and boarders.  
A beautiful grove with pleasant walks, a garden, swing &c. are connected with this establishment, and its proximity to the city renders it an inviting place of resort for those who may desire to spend a short time away from the confusion and sultry air of a crowded place of business.  
The bowling alleys have been newly relaid, and good attendants provided for the convenience of the guests.  
The larder will be stored with the best of provisions, and such delicacies as the seasons afford. The bar will also be kept supplied with choice wines and liquors. Good stabling for horses.  
The Dorchester and Milton line of stages leave for Boston every morning and noon, and return at noon and evening.  
Jy 25 ep1f SLAS HALL.

**WARREN HOUSE.**  
At the junction of Meridian and Court Streets.  
This establishment having now gone through extensive and thorough repairs and additions, will compare with any other public house of its size. It has been furnished from top to bottom with new furniture, bedding, carpeting, &c., and is now open for the accommodation of travellers.  
It is the intention to conduct the House after the mode of the most approved public houses—and every effort will be made personally, and by well tried assistants, to please his former customers and those who may visit the Warren House for the first time.  
Extensive stables, with pure water, is attached to the establishment.  
Jy 26 ep1f AZARIAH PROCTOR.

**SHAKESPEARE HOTEL.**  
Late Harmony Hall, corner of William and Duane streets.  
This new and spacious establishment is now open, under the direction of the subscriber. The bed rooms are airy and spacious, and can be taken with or without board. A spacious Refectory has been fitted up in the basement, where the best of liquors, and every delicacy the market affords, will be provided. There is a spacious Hall and Billiard room, which can be let to Balls and Cotillion Parties. Rooms for Families (whether large or small in number) provided. Court Martial, Refectory, &c. are in the basement, with rooms at short notice. There is also a large room admirably adapted for a Drill Room. The subscriber trusts that his endeavors to keep a public house, unsurpassed in comfort, luxury, and reasonableness of charges, by any in the city, will secure him ample patronage.  
AMOS S. ALLEN.  
New York, Oct. 17, 1836.

**TABLE D'HOTEL.**  
At the Howard Street House.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Ordinary continues to be kept daily for their accommodation. Dinner is served at 2 past 2 o'clock precisely, and furnished with every luxury of the season. Gentlemen wishing to dine at any other hour can be accommodated at the Restaurant. His choice of liquors, and wines of every description, and of the choicest qualities—for which the House has been so long celebrated.  
JAMES RYAN  
Jy 29 ep1f

**FOR SALE.**  
A Farm very pleasantly situated in the southerly part of Billerica, on the main road from Boston and Lowell, containing about 150 acres of land, well proportioned into meadow, pasture, tillage, orchard and woodland. The farm is well fenced with stone wall, and can be profitably improved as a vegetable and milk farm, being distant about 7 miles from Lowell. There is on the premises a two-story dwelling house, well finished, shed, wood house, granary and chaise house, two good barns, all of which are nearly new. The house and barn are supplied with water by an aqueduct from a spring that has never failed, and there is a well of fine water under cover. For further information inquire of CROSBY & HARWOOD, No 5 Exchange st., or of the subscriber on the premises.  
JOSIAH ROGERS.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**TO LET.**  
At the American Gallery, Summer street, for 2 or 3 days, or evenings of each week, the Hall, 35 by 50 feet, a front room, 26 by 16 feet, and back living room, suitable for an evening school, 25 by 30 feet, all in good order. Apply at No 5 Sister street, or at the Hall on Wednesday evenings.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**TO LET.**  
A brick house, No 6 Blossom street, containing 11 rooms—a suitable residence for a genteel family. Inquire at BEN. JUNKER'S Grocery, corner of Blossom and Cambridge st., or LUTHER FARWELL, Jr. 27 May st.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**  
For sale or to let a genteel three-story dwelling house, centrally located, containing a kitchen, cool cellar, two parlors with folding doors; also, a large single parlor on the same floor, with eight or nine chambers. The house is in most perfect order, having been occupied by the present owner for a long time. The land borders on two streets, and is laid out with taste and well stocked with saw-wood. Apply to C. McINTIRE, 5 Exchange street.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**TO LET.**  
To let a perfect three-story brick house on Temple street, in great repair, with a back living room, and a reach street, modern built, with the usual conveniences. Rent \$450 and \$500. Immediate possession given. Apply to C. McINTIRE, 5 Exchange st.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**TO LET.**  
In Blossom Place, a small brick dwelling house, containing 6 rooms, parlor and kitchen on the same floor—rent \$175. Good security will be required for the payment of the rent. Inquire of CROSBY & HARWOOD, No 5 Exchange st.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**TO LET.**  
Part of a house suitable for a small family. Inquire at No 26 Winter street.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**TO LET.**  
A very first rate new three story brick house, with every convenience for a genteel residence on Pleasant Street, apply to CHARLES WADE, 108 State st.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**TO LET.**  
3 rooms over 153 Washington st., opposite Old South, suitable for any kind of business. 313 State st. d16

**TO LET.**  
House No 66, Hanover street, north corner Hanover Court, containing kitchen, parlor and nine chambers—two cellars—water cistern, and a good cistern—the whole in good repair. Inquire of Mr GRAY, No 36 Hanover street, opposite Elm st.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**WANTED.**  
A small house or part of a house, centrally situated—suitable for a small family—rent \$150 to \$200. Apply to U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**JAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.**—Or FAM-ILY RESTORATIVE—for both sexes.  
Has cured Gonorrhea and Irregularities of the Bowels—one two, or three to be taken at bedtime—to be repeated as occasion may require.  
Bilious and Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Sallowiness of the Complexion, Drowsiness, Languor, Flatulency, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Wind and Spasms—two or three pills taken every night will speedily relieve the complaint.  
After too free an indulgence in the pleasures of the table, two or three pills may be taken as soon as convenient—this will prevent any unpleasantness, and render the system cool and comfortable.  
Pimples in the Face, Blotches, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.—two pills to be taken every other night—to be continued till the complaint is removed.  
Female Complaints—Obstructions, the distressing Headache so prevalent with the Sex, Depression of Spirits, Dimness of Sight, Nervous Affections, Sallowiness of the Skin, &c.—one, two, or three pills, according to the strength of the patient, to be taken at bedtime, and continued as occasion may require. Elderly People will find essential benefit in an occasional dose, as they give tone and strength to the stomach, and prevent any noxious accumulations.  
Children—for children they can be bruised down, and given with honey, jelly, sugar, &c.  
As a general direction for almost any deviation from health, or for sudden illness, one, two or three pills will be found to answer the purpose, either for a mild or brisk purgative, according to the constitution of the patient—while a little perseverance in their use, with moderate exercise, cannot fail to produce the happiest results.  
The best time for taking them is at night—but they may also be used at any time of the day in urgent cases, and where the head or stomach is disordered.  
For sale, by appointment of the Proprietor, Thomas Prout No 229 Strand, London, by the agent as occasion may require. Gout and Rheumatic Pills, at the Saison and London Importing warehouse, No 36 Cornhill, formerly Market st.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**HAMS AND PRIME PORK.**—SUNNER HUDSON has for sale at No 10 South Street, 300 cases of Hams, in shipping order—100 bbls prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection—1000 do Beef, different qualities.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**MONEY TO LOAN.**—on good notes, watches, jewelry, or any sort of Merchandise, on moderate terms.  
Jy 26 ep1f U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square

**MONEY TO LOAN.**—On all kinds of personal property. Apply at 87 Milk st.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS.**  
HABIT CLOTHS, PETERSHAM, IRON SKIRTS, &c.  
CONANT, THAYER & CO., No 55 Washington street, have received their full supply of woolen and cotton goods, which they offer (wholesale and retail) at the lowest cash prices. Among the assortment may be found—  
Adelphi, Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, &c.  
Dahlia, Drab, Polish, Invisible, Drake  
Neck, and Bottle Green, Mulberry, &c.  
Purple, Olive, Bronze and Violet  
Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Purple, Mulberry, Claret, Burgundy, Green, Bronze, Dahlia, Drab, Fawn, Slate, Oxford Mix and Regent Brown.  
Olive, Bronze, Purple, Imperial Blue, Buff, Brown, Roman Purple, Pol, ish, dark and bottle Green, Violet, Claret, Dahlia, Mulberry, Olive, Green, and Blue Black.  
Blue, Black, Drab, Slate, Fawn Olive, Avander, Olive, Oxford, Steel, Grey, Hareback, Plaid, Ribbed, Checked, Corded, Feathered and Ray, &c.  
Green, Mulberry, Olive, Claret, Pol, ish, Black, Blue, Dahlia, and Drab, extra fine and low priced.  
Extra fine all qualities and colors, and first rate woolen dyes.  
Moleskin, Merino, Satin, Velvet, Valencia, Marseilles and Silk VESTINGS—best Plaid and Black Velvets—superior Sewing Silk—German goods—hair and imitation Canvass—Paddings—Lasting and Gilt Buttons—hdk and cold Silecia—Pilot Cloths, &c.  
C. T. & CO., respectfully invite purchasers of Broad cloth, Habit Cloths and Cassimeres, to examine their assortment, as they may depend upon finding a great variety of fashionable and desirable colors, which, for cash, will be sold very low, by the piece or at retail.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**LOUIS PENNIBY**  
Main and  
Painter  
Jung and Boston

**WANTED.**—A large quantity of Gentlemen's off cast Garments, for which the highest cash price will be given. Also, Watches, Jewelry, and Instruments of all kinds, Surgical, Nautical, Mathematical and Instrumental; Guns, Swords, Pistols, &c. and all sorts of disposable Fancy Furniture. For any of the above articles, a ready purchaser will be found on application to W. S. JENNINGS, 26 Union st., a few doors north of Hanover st., or 10 Franklin avenue.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**SPLENDID ANNUALS.**—J. A. NOBLE, Commission Book Store, No 111 Washington street, has just received on sale, Heath's Pictorial Annual, for 1837—Book of Beauty, do do—Keepsake, London, do do—Juvenile Scrap Book, do do—Murray's Naval Annual—Syria Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c. illustrated—Illustration of Scotland—Warrior's—Christian's—Keeper's—Bible—Souvenir—the Gift—Violet—Lily's Book—Lily's Cabinet Album—Lily—Forget Me Not—Byron—Shakespeare—Cover—P. J. Lock—Hemans—Scott and Moore's works, in splendid bindings—together with a great variety of books suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**WANTED.**—A situation is wanted by an American woman, recently from the country, to do the chamber work of a public house, or the second work of a small family. Good reference will be given. Apply at this office.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**NOTICE.**—I hereby give notice to all persons harboring or trusting my wife, SARAH BENN, that I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.  
PHILIP BROWN.  
Boston, Dec. 19, 1836. 31\*

**Stair Condition.**

**NATHANIEL DEARBORN** continues to give Lessons on the Flute in an easy, expeditious and correct manner—it being a great improvement (of his own) on all other methods for obtaining a knowledge of the instrument.  
Sixteen lessons is termed a course—eight dollars for the same, payable in advance. 57 Washington street.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**NOTICE.**—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken a lease of No 151 Washington street, where may be found a large assortment of Fancy Goods.  
Also—a large assortment of Hair Work.  
N. B. Old Curls and Puffs renovated as new.  
m12 Sawt JOHN H. GRUSH

**Bronze and Cut Glass Door Plates.**  
LADIES' SILKS, Shawls and Merinos, cleaned in the neat manner, by DAVID RUI, May's court, Belknap street.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**PARTRIDGE'S ORIGINAL LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.**—for Carriages and Chaise tops—Harnesses—Thorough Braces—Boots and Shoes—Forge Belows—Engine Hoses—Factory Bands—and Leather exposed to the action of heat or wet. It renders Leather impervious to water, soft and elastic in any weather of climate, and much more durable. As a substitute for oil, it will be found not only much better in its effects, but much cheaper, as the quantity required is less and the effect more lasting. The only original article is sold by RALPH SMITH, (one of the proprietors) 17 Exchange st., Boston. Also by J. H. ROGERS, (Agent for the Proprietors), No. 50 Court street.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**THE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATIONS** from the most respectable persons (who have long used it), accompany each caustic.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—Amputating knives, do—Dissecting do—Tooth Keys—Flag's Forceps—common do—Polypus do—Dressing do—Silver Catheter—um Elastic do—Tracars—Catlin Knives—Capital and Metacarpal Saws—Thumb and Spring Lances—Coaching Instrum., &c.—Trophies—Scalvators—Straight and curved Scissors—enaculations—Pronoags—Silver Trobes—Pocket Scalpels &c. Just received and for sale at low prices, by OLIVER FLETCHER, No. 2 and 3, India Street. ep1f Jy 5

**DON'T KEEP YOUR ASHES IN WOODEN VESSELS.**—Those persons that are in the habit of keeping their ashes in wooden vessels, are informed that boxes and barrels are so long indispensable for that purpose, as we have for sale Ashpails so very convenient and economical that the whole cost of them will be saved in a month, as they combine the coal hod, the ashtray, the silver and the pail.  
WM. FERRY & CO.,  
Grate Manufacturers, 22 School st.  
sep 8

**NOTICE.**—A young gentleman wishing to employ a capital of 10 or 15000 dollars, would be willing to loan the same (with a view of ultimately connecting himself with the business), to some well established House in this city—under favorable circumstances, he perhaps, would be willing to unite himself to the concern very soon. Any communication directed to the subscriber, stating the kind of business, the amount of employed capital, &c. will receive due attention.  
Jy 26 ep1f CHAS. McINTIRE, No. 5, Exchange St.

**NEW LAMPS.**—Just received by the Denmark, 10 cases of Lamps, comprising a good assortment of Astral, Mantel and Centre Lamps, all bronzed, &c. and acquired and original, from the celebrated manufactory of Thos. Messenger & Sons, by JONES, LOWS & BALL, 153 Washington st.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**CORAL BEADS.**—Cut and plain coral beads. Also every variety of other kinds, wholesale and retail, at E. E. DYER'S, 109 Washington st.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**1200 SUGAR BOX SHOOTS.**—first quality for sale at No. 42 Commercial st., by GEO. W. TYLER.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**REFINED SALT PETRE.**—30,000 pounds refined Salt Petre, in kegs and barrels. For sale by WILLIAM WARD & CO., corner of Milk & India sts.  
Jy 26 ep1f

**BOSTON MORNING POST.**

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1836.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR AD INTERIM.**

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.  
December 23, 1836.  
SIR: In compliance with your directions, I have the honor to lay before you the annual reports of the several divisions of this department, and to submit for your consideration, a summary of the contents of those documents, together with such additional statements and suggestions as seemed to me to be required by the present condition and necessities of the public service.

I. THE ARMY.  
1. Organization and force.  
It appears, from the report of Major General Macomb, and the tables annexed to it, that the regular army of the United States consists of 648 commissioned officers, and 7,310 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates; making an aggregate of 7,958—organized as follows: General Staff, 14, viz: one major general commanding; two brigadier generals, each commanding one of the two military districts into which the United States are divided; one adjutant general; two inspectors general; one quartermaster general, and four quartermasters; one commissary general of subsistence, and two commissaries; Pay Department, 18, viz: one paymaster general, and seventeen paymasters; Medical Department, 76, viz: one surgeon general, fifteen surgeons, and sixty assistant surgeons; Purchasing Department, 3, viz: one commissary general of purchases, and two military storekeepers; Corps of engineers, 22; topographical engineers, 10; Ordnance Department, (including 294 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men); two regiments of dragoons, each containing ten companies of sixty privates each; four regiments of artillery, each containing nine companies of forty-two privates each; and seven regiments of infantry, each containing ten companies of forty-two privates each.

The present actual force of the regular army, according to the last general return, is 6,283; but it also appears from that return, that after making the necessary deductions for sickness and other circumstances, the available force for service in the field, at the latest dates, was 4,282. The difference between the actual force (6,283) and the force allowed by law (7,958) is 1,675, and is occasioned by the fact, that only 360 recruits have yet been obtained for the new regiment of dragoons authorized by the act of the last session, and by the vacancies caused by expiration of service, and other casualties, in the other regiments.

2. Distribution and present positions of the troops.  
The eastern department, under the command of Major General Scott, includes thirty posts, from twenty of which the troops have been mostly withdrawn for service in the Creek country and in Florida. The whole number of officers of the line and men, at the several stations in the eastern department, including absentees, is therefore now only 1,124. Of that number, 113 are at Fort Winnebago; 114 at Fort Brady; 105 at Fort Mackinac; 149 at Fort Howard; 67 at Fort Dearborn; 122 at Fort Gratiot; all which posts are on the northwestern frontier, or in that vicinity; and the remainder at posts in the Atlantic States.

The western department, under the command of Major General Gaines, now includes twenty posts, and four temporary stations. Several of these posts have also been evacuated, and the troops ordered to Florida; so that the whole number of officers of the line and men now stationed at them, including absentees, amount only to 2,458. Of that number, 233 are at Fort Snelling; 185 at Fort Crawford; 321 at Fort Leavenworth; 132 at Fort Gibson; 158 at Fort Towson; 44 at Fort Coffee; 360 at Fort Jessup, and 124 at a station seventy miles from that place; 147 at Camp Sabine, and 428 at Camp Naacogdoches; all which posts and stations are in the northwest, or on or near the western frontier; 166 at Fort Mitchell, Alabama; and 53 at Fort Cass, Tennessee.

The regular force serving in Florida consists of the four regiments of artillery, five companies excepted; eight companies of the fourth regiment of infantry, one company of dragoons, and a battalion of 320 marines; making in the aggregate about 2000, according to the latest returns received at the Adjutant General's office. After deducting the number reported sick, and absentees, the efficient regular force for field service in Florida will not exceed 1,500.  
For want of the necessary returns of the volunteers serving in that quarter, the estimate of that auxiliary force at this time is less accurate; but, from the best data in the Adjutant General's office, it may be thus computed:—Tennessee volunteers about 1,200; Alabama volunteers 300—Florida volunteers 250—and Washington City volunteers 59—amounting in all to about 1,800, besides 730 volunteer Creek Indians, who have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are now employed with the army. The whole active force, then, regular, volunteer, and Indians, now in Florida, is probably somewhat less than 4,000.

Besides the volunteers above mentioned, there are also employed of that description of force, 361 in Tennessee, under the command of Brigadier General Wool—537 in Arkansas, under the command of Brigadier General Arbuckle—and 58 in Alabama, making, when added to those serving in Florida, an aggregate of near 2,800.

3. Movements during the last year, and now in progress.  
At the date of the last annual report from this department, several companies had been placed in Florida under the command of Brigadier General Clinch, for the purpose of restraining any hostile intentions on the part of the Seminole Indians, and of enforcing the execution of the treaty providing for their removal. It was then hoped that an open rupture would be prevented; and it was confidently believed that the eleven companies actually in Florida, amounting to 536 officers and men, would be amply sufficient, with the reinforcements then under orders, and with such aid as might be derived from the local militia and volunteers, to put down any hostile attempt which might be made by the disaffected portion of the tribe.—Both these expectations were disappointed, and a protracted warfare ensued which has not yet been terminated.

The most important military operations growing out of this state of things are mentioned in the accompanying report of Major General Macomb, which brings down the narrative of events in Florida to the retirement of the forces under Gov. Call from the Withlacoochee in October last. Authentic intelligence of that event reached the department on the 1st ultimo, through the medium of letters received by some of the bureaus, and of officers direct from Florida. By the same channels of information, it was also ascertained that the health of Gov. Call had been so much impaired by sickness and fatigue, as to make it doubtful whether he could renew the campaign with the promptitude and energy demanded by the crisis. On the 4th ultimo, no report having been received from that officer, and it being necessary that the department should act, without further delay, on the information then in its possession, despatches were sent by express to Gov. Call and to Major General Jesup, expressing to the former the surprise and disappointment of the President at the failure of his movement, and calling for an explanation, and directing the latter to assume the command. Gen. Jesup was also instructed to establish posts at or near the mouth of the Withlacoochee, at Fort King, and at Volusia, and, after taking the proper measures for securing through them the safety of the frontier, and for procuring sufficient regular supplies, to concentrate all his disposable forces, and to proceed without delay to possess himself of the positions between the Withlacoochee and Tampa bay. Should the war thereafter be continued, he was then directed to take such advanced positions to the south of Volusia, and to the east and south of Tampa bay, as the nature of the country might admit, and to push from them such further operations as might be necessary to the most speedy and effectual subjugation of the enemy.

No acknowledgment of the receipt of the despatches of the 4th of November has yet reached the Department; but it is known that Gov. Call and Gen. Jesup have both been very actively engaged in preparing for offensive movements; and the latest intelligence gives reason to hope that the objects of the campaign will soon be accomplished.—But as these expectations may be disappointed, and as the term of service of the Tennessee volunteers, who compose a very important part of the force serving in Florida, will expire on the first of January, it has been deemed important to make provision for supplying their places, in part at least, from the regular army. With this view, the commanding officer of the second regiment of dragoons was directed, on the 26th ultimo, to organize the recruits enlisted for that corps into companies, and to hold them in readiness to be moved to Florida on the shortest notice.—It is also expected that two additional companies of artillery may be prepared for the like purpose, during the present month. After maturing these arrangements, information was received at the Department, that Gen. Jesup had recently called on the Governor of Alabama, for a battalion, and on the Governor of Georgia for a regiment of volunteers to meet the contingency of a want of force on the discharge of the Tennessee brigade. This call has been approved as a proper precautionary measure; but it is believed that the other troops now in Florida will be sufficient, especially when reinforced as above suggested, for all available purposes, even should the war be continued; and that the services of the volunteers last called for may therefore very soon be dispensed with.

I beg leave to refer to the report of the General-in-chief for a succinct account of the operations rendered necessary by the hostile movements of the Creek Indians. To that account, however, it is but just to add, that the marine corps, at a very alarming juncture, generously volunteered their services to aid in suppressing those hostilities, and were accordingly employed for that purpose. Since the termination of their tour of duty in the Creek country, they have been moved to Florida, where they now compose a most efficient portion of Gen. Jesup's force.

Indications of a mischievous disposition having been exhibited by the Withlacooches and other tribes in the northwest, some movements of the troops in the Upper Mississippi were had in the months of July and August last, which produced the desired effect of awing them into quietness.

The movements of the forces under the personal command of Major General Gaines, on the western frontier of Louisiana and Arkansas, are sufficiently stated in the report of the General-in-chief. Gen. Gaines has recently been relieved of this command by Brigadier General Arbuckle, who was instructed under date of the 10th of October last, to make a full report of the condition of things in that quarter. He was also particularly advised, that under the instructions previously given to Gen. Gaines, that officer was not to advance into the territory claimed by Mexico, and if he should have advanced, was to retire, unless the Indians were actually engaged in hostilities against the United States, or unless he had unqualified evidence that such hostilities were intended, and were actually in preparation within that territory. On the 11th ultimo, a communication was received from the officer in command at Camp Naacogdoches, giving an unfavorable account of the health of the troops at that post, and stating that their continuance there during the winter would make it necessary to construct barracks and quarters for their comfortable accommodation. In consequence of this communication, Brigadier General Arbuckle was instructed, under date of the 12th ultimo, to take all necessary measures to restore the health of the troops, and in the event of his deciding to retain possession of Camp Naacogdoches, to provide at that place all needful accommodations. He was also informed, that it was not in the power of the Department, with the limited information then in its possession, to give any positive order in regard to the further occupation of the post. The opinion was, however, expressed, that there seemed to be no adequate cause for any longer maintaining a position so unhealthy and inconvenient; and he was instructed, in case he had not already withdrawn the troops, to give the requisite orders for that purpose immediately on the receipt of that communication, unless he should then have in his possession information satisfying him, that the maintenance of the post is essential to the protection of our frontiers, and to the due execution of our treaty stipulations, as explained in the previous instructions to Gen. Gaines and to himself.

In the month of June last, it became necessary to call on the Governor of Tennessee, under the act of the last session, for a volunteer force sufficient to put down any hostile attempt on the part of the disaffected Cherokees, and to insure the peaceful execution of the treaty then lately concluded with that tribe. The command of the troops to be raised for this purpose was committed to Brigadier General Wool, who immediately repaired to the Cherokee country, and is yet in command there. The force under him amounted, at one time, to about 2,450 but has lately been reduced to 361—a number sufficient, from present appearances, to prevent any difficulty in that quarter. Much praise is due to General Wool, for the promptitude and zeal with which he has devoted himself to the execution of this duty.

The whole number of militia and volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, in the various movements and operations above mentioned, appears, from the rolls received in the office of the Adjutant General, to have been about 24,500. In the case of the Tennessee volunteers mustered by General Wool, a larger number appeared than had been called for; but as they acted in good faith, and under patriotic impulses, and as the commanding general deemed it best to receive them, it seems proper that provision should be made for their pay. Legal provision will also be required for the just settlement of many of the accounts growing out of the employment of militia and volunteers; and for the satisfaction of claims which, though equitable, cannot be allowed by the accounting officers.

In executing the first section of the act of the 28th of May last, "to provide for the payment of expenses incurred and supplies furnished on account of the militia or volunteers received into the service of the United States for the defence of Florida," it has been decided that this section does not authorize any allowance for horses or other property impressed into the service of the United States, nor for any special damage done to individuals or their property by the troops of the United States or the enemy. Some of these cases ought undoubtedly to be provided for by Congress; and perhaps, under the peculiar circumstances which attended them, provision should be made for embracing the whole.

In addition to the movements now in progress, already mentioned, the troops stationed at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, have been ordered to proceed to Fort Howard, and to join the garrison at that post, and 75 recruits are on their way to join the first regiment of dragoons at Fort Gibson. The public property at Fort Dearborn will remain in charge of the late commandant of the post.

4. General Staff.  
The reports of the chiefs of the different staff departments exhibit a perspicuous view of their operations during the past year.

I beg leave to call your attention to the communication of the Adjutant General, setting forth the difficulties which have been, and are yet experienced in various branches of the public service, for want of additional staff officers.

The fiscal operations of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments have been unusually heavy, in consequence of the hostilities in which the army has been employed. It is due to these two important arms of the service, that I should state that from the time when adequate means were placed at their disposal by Congress, nothing has been omitted on their part to provide the necessary supplies for the troops in the field.

The report of the acting Quartermaster General states the progress made, or rather the inability to make progress, in the construction of the roads, and other works with which the department is charged. It also exposes, in a lucid and convincing manner, the utter insufficiency of this branch of the service, as now organized by law, to the execution of the duties committed to it.

bringing all matters belonging to any one branch under the care of the bureau to which they properly belonged. The clerks and messengers allowed by law, have been transferred with the business.

The complaints made in the accompanying papers, as to the want of sufficient strength in the staff departments, appear to me to be well founded.

The present system seems to have been framed upon the principle of concentrating the business of those departments at the seat of Government, and of employing therein a very small number of officers commissioned in the staff; the deficiencies being supplied by selections from the line. This arrangement is very well adapted to a time of profound peace, when officers can be spared from the line without injury to the service; when the positions of the troops are chiefly permanent; and when the changes which occur, are made with so much deliberation as to afford ample time for preparing adequate means of transportation and supply; but when large bodies of troops, whose numbers and movements may be varied by unforeseen contingencies, are to be supplied in the field, and at a great distance from the seat of Government, the system is worse than insufficient; it is the parent of expense, confusion and delay. During the time necessarily occupied in the transmission of despatches to, and of instructions from the War Department, the state of things may be so entirely changed as to render the instructions inapplicable; and even if it remain unaltered, the loss of time in military operations is always a great evil, and sometimes a fatal one. To prevent inconveniences of this sort, it is evidently necessary that staff officers of experience and rank should be associated with the commander; and to supply such associates, the staff departments must be enlarged. On the other hand, to make the line of the army truly effective, officers should not be taken for staff service, or other detached duties, in large numbers, nor for long periods, from their companies. And when, to relieve the weakness of the staff, on a pressing emergency, officers are selected from the line, the difficulty, instead of being remedied, is only exchanged for a new, and possibly greater one. The embarrassments occasioned by these causes, during the operations of the year, have been of constant recurrence, and of the most serious character.

5. Pay Department.  
So far as the regular army is concerned, there is nothing in the report of the Paymaster General demanding particular remark. His suggestions, in regard to the services and responsibilities of the paymasters who have been, or who may be, employed in making payments to militia and volunteers, undoubtedly demand the attention of Congress. In order to a clear understanding of this subject, it should be observed, that after the reduction of the army on the conclusion of the late war, and until the act of July fourth, 1832, the Secretary of War appears in several instances to have exercised the power of making discretionary allowances to paymasters of the army of the United States, for the risks and losses sustained by them in making payments to militia and volunteers. These allowances were made in the shape of commissions on the money paid, and were usually fixed at two and a half per cent. The only ground on which such a power could have been exercised, was the absence of any legislative provision making it a part of the regular duty of the army paymasters to make payments to militia and volunteers. But by the third section of the act of the 14th July, 1832, it was made the duty of the district paymasters of the army of the United States, "in addition to the payments required to be made by them to the regular troops, to make payment to all other troops in the service of the United States whenever required thereto by order of the President."—The discretionary power before possessed by the Secretary of War to make an extra allowance for payments to the militia and volunteers, was, as I suppose, taken away by this provision; and it was doubtless in consequence of this change, that the second section of the act of the 21st of March, 1833, expressly provided, "that the Secretary of War be authorized, at his discretion, out of the money appropriated by this or any former act, for the payment of the militia ordered into the service of the United States according to law, during the last year, to allow and pay to the district paymasters of the army of the United States, employed in making such payments, a commission on the sums respectively paid by them, not exceeding one per centum upon the amounts."

The act of the 14th of January, 1836, making appropriations for the suppression of hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians, provides "that the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense attending the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians in Florida; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of April 5th, 1832, 'making appropriations for the support of the army;' and the same reference is in effect made in the subsequent acts. When the act of the 5th of April, 1832, thus referred to, was passed, the discretionary power spoken of above, was possessed by the Secretary of War, and was exercised in the settlement of the paymasters' accounts under that act, by the allowance of a commission of two and a half per cent. In a case of peculiar hardship, and of just merit also, which occurred before the resignation of the late Secretary of War, the Paymaster General, under the impression that the general reference to the act of the 5th of April, 1832, contained in the acts of the 1st session, included authority to allow a commission of one per cent. The Secretary of War referred the case to me as Attorney General, and called for my opinion as to the power of the department to allow the proposed commission. My opinion was, that the discretionary power was taken away by the act of 1832, above quoted, and also by the act of the 31st of March, 1835, making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater and other works, and that the intent to confer such a power was not sufficiently apparent in the general reference to the act of 1832, to authorize the allowance applied for. But as it would seem from the report of the Paymaster General, that justice requires that additional compensation should be allowed, I concur in recommending a special provision, similar to that inserted in the act of the 2d of March, 1833.

6. Medical Department.  
The number of cases treated by the officers of the medical department, during the year ending the 30th of September last, was 14,356—of which number only 139 died. The result may well be taken as evidence of the professional skill of the surgeons and assistant surgeons, and of the care with which their duties are performed. For other matters respecting this department, I beg leave to refer to the report of the Surgeon General ad interim. His suggestions in regard to the pay of hospital stewards, and the repairing and erection of hospitals at the different military posts, appear to me to be worthy the attention of Congress.

7. Purchasing Department.  
The report of the Commissary General of Purchases exhibits the several amounts drawn and disbursed for clothing, camp equipage, &c. during the present year, with estimates for the like service for the year 1837.

8. Engineers and Topographical Engineers.  
The reports of the Chief Engineer, and of the head of the Topographical Bureau, exhibit the progress made during the last year upon the fortifications and other works under their care.

The failure, during the session of 1834-5, of the bill containing the usual appropriations for fortifications, occasioned a suspension of those works during the year 1835; and though liberal appropriations for resuming them were made at the last session of Congress, yet it unfortunately happened, that the season for active operations was too far advanced at the time of the passing of the appropriation laws, to allow of much progress during the present year. Operations have been also retarded by the difficulty of procuring laborers, and still more by the insufficiency of the Engineer Department to furnish an adequate number of engineers to superintend the constructions. Several important works, authorized at the last session, have not even been commenced, and but little has been done towards the completion of those previously undertaken. The like remarks are applicable to the various improvements in harbors on the seaboard and lakes, and at the mouths and in the channels of navigable rivers, from the causes above stated, but a small portion of the sums appropriated by the present Congress for the en-



gineer and topographical service has yet been expended. The balances of those appropriations may, however, be expended without any further law, and measures will be taken for resuming operations at an early day, and with all practicable vigor.

In the last annual report of the Secretary of War, he stated the insufficiency of the corps of engineers, and of the topographical corps, to the expeditions and economical performance of the duties committed to them, and recommended their increase. His suggestions on this subject were approved by you, and the attention of Congress was invited to them in your message. The propriety of such a measure is greatly strengthened by the present condition of these branches of the service, and by the delays and embarrassments occasioned by a want of the necessary force. In connection with the proposed re-organization of the topographical corps, it may well be questioned, whether the existing arrangements to the civil engineers attached to that corps, and the practice of lending the topographical engineers to the States, and to incorporated companies, ought longer to be continued. In my judgment, it would be better that all the engineers in the service of the United States should belong to one or other of the organized military corps. And the information derived from the services of engineers when employed by the States, or by companies, though useful in a military point of view, does not seem to me sufficiently important to counterbalance the inconveniences and objections incident to the practice.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**The Pulekin.**—Many years ago, a very laughable hoax was practised on the good people of this community, which began with universal credit. It seems that a few loafers, who had probably been connected with a caravan of animals, and had learned by observation the marvellous propensities of mankind, conceived the idea of manufacturing a new species—a creature which should add another unit to the catalogue of bipeds. With this end in view, they purchased a common tame bear; taught him to walk chiefly upon his hind feet; tutored him in various kinds of maneuvering, and finally, after he had completed his education, they shaved his face, neck, arms and hands; dressed him up in a suit of garments, and exhibited him as a zoological curiosity. They represented this remarkable animal as being a newly discovered biped, forming a link between the human species and the quadrupeds; a creature well known to certain of the ancient naturalists, and supposed, long since, to have become extinct. The ancient name of the animal was *Pulekinos*, the etymology of which had never been ascertained, and from which was derived the modern name *Pulekin*. The Pulekin was represented as walking exclusively on two legs; carrying burdens like the human race; crying like a child when whipped, and exhibiting more intelligence than any other known animal of the brute creation. Such a wonder, of course, attracted great crowds of spectators, and excited a great deal of curiosity throughout the community. In the midst of this excitement, a company of naturalists determined to examine, with their own eyes, this wonderful curiosity, either to increase their stock of information or to ascertain the true nature of the beast. Hence, they visited the place of exhibition, and after having made an outward survey of the animal, they begged permission of the keeper to allow them, for the interests of science, to make a closer examination, without which they could not determine to what class, order and genus the creature properly belonged. For this purpose, they wished to strip the Pulekin of his clothing, that they might obtain a correct view of his form and proportions. The keeper, however, strongly objected to this movement; asserted that the animal was minutely described on the handbill, and that he should not consent to gratify any impertinent curiosity. Finding it a vain attempt to persuade the keeper to consent to the investigation, they concluded at length to proceed by force. Whereupon our investigators, assisted by others, immediately seized upon the poor Pulekin, heeding not its cries and tears, nor the oaths and threats of the keeper, and commenced disrobing the animal of its garments. The poor animal, unaccustomed to such a barbarous outrage of decency and civility, got most tremendously frightened; and being fairly stripped of its clothes, escaped from the hands of the party, and forgetting in its fright the lessons it had received, ran on all fours out of the exhibition room, and followed by the shouting multitude, took to the water for security. There it stopped and faced the multitude, in a menacing attitude, looking to the laughing spectators like a great black bear! Finally, the keepers arrived, seized him and bound him, and carried poor Bruin to some distant parts, where they probably reenacted the farce with better success.

**The Blind made to See.**—An interesting case of surgery, with a view to the bestowal of sight, is mentioned in the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer. It is that of a young man from Mississippi, aged about twenty-one, and blind from his birth, who came to that city a few weeks ago, for the purpose of having an operation performed, in the hope of attaining the power of vision. The operation was performed by Prof. Dudley, of the Med. Department of the Transylvania Uni., and appears to have been completely successful—so far as human agency could at once impart to an adult, a new sense and a capacity for its exercise. Two weeks after the operation, the young man presented himself before the medical class, and easily distinguished the features of those who had attended him; but, as was natural to a person in his singular condition, nothing satisfactory could be obtained from him, in regard to the difference between those ideas, which he had formerly received through the sense of touch, and those recently received through that of vision. The Intelligencer states that the young man was particularly pleased with the exercise of his newly acquired sense in walking the streets, looking at the houses and trees and flowers, and men and women; but he expressed himself as being especially delighted "in gazing at the beautiful girls for the first time in his life, having, as he said, had the pleasure of feeling them only before."

**A Correspondent complains** that the room where the lectures before the Hanover Lyceum are delivered, is not large enough to contain the ticket holders, and consequently injustice has been done them. The Directors should either provide a place large enough to admit all those who have purchased tickets to comfortable seats, or else return their money to them. Our correspondent mentions a fact illustrative of politeness in a public assembly; he attended a lecture one evening, when the room was extremely crowded, in company with several ladies—the seats were all occupied—many of them by gentlemen, (?) but no one allowed the ladies the privilege of resting themselves by sitting down, and consequently they were obliged to stand up until the lecture closed. This is not all—an individual espied a vacant chair near the lecturer and passed it toward the ladies; but a gentleman in front of them seized it and occupied it until the performance was ended.

It has been suggested that a church might be procured by the Directors.

Col. P. M. Butler has been elected Governor of South Carolina without opposition. William Dubose of St. Stephens, has been chosen Lt. Gov., and Henry Bailey, Attorney General.

**Strike for Wages.**—The saddlers and harness makers of Philadelphia have struck for higher wages.

The President has recognized Louis Mossi, as consul of Sardinia for the port of New York.

**Ward Three.**—The Atlas has failed to substantiate its assertion about the Van Buren man whom it alleged had voted in Ward Eight and then moved into Ward Three for the purpose of voting, again, and after some stammering, has virtually acknowledged it to be false in the following paragraph:—

"We stated on Saturday, in reference to the election in Ward Three, that a Van Buren man had moved into the Ward for the express purpose of voting at that election, and for that purpose only. We also stated that he had voted in another Ward on Monday. By that expression we meant merely to imply that his residence on Monday was in another Ward, and his right of voting, lay in another Ward. It was not at all material to our view of the question, that he should have actually deposited a vote on Monday. The whole gist of the matter lies in the taking up of a temporary and flying residence of twenty-four or thirty-six hours, for the mere purpose of voting in a very close election."

The runners for that paper have made a desperate effort to enable it to give some plausibility to its charge—having trotted all over the city—examined servant boys, landladies, and bar-keepers, with the closeness of a cross-questioning attorney, but all without gaining the evidence necessary to clear its skirts of the stain of falsehood.

The gentleman who is the subject of this controversy has never voted in any Ward except Ward Three—he left that Ward for a few weeks, a short time since, when an officious whig changed his name from the voting lists of Ward Three to those of Ward Eight, the place of his temporary residence—but he soon returned to the Ward where he had always voted, and where only he had thought of exercising this right, and had his name replaced upon the lists where it legally belonged.

The runner for the Atlas deserves to be crowned with some significant piece of chamber ware for his zeal in searching out the bed-rooms in which the Van Buren man has slept, and his faithful report and suggestions relative thereto.

Now that we have disposed of the above case, we would inquire of the Atlas if Mr. Restieux, the druggist, who voted in Ward Three, at the recent election, and had his name placed upon the Ward lists, was ever a legal resident of said Ward? We understand that he slept in Ward Three one night, for the purpose of qualifying himself as a voter there, but how far this may go towards it, we leave it to the Atlas to say, or its crowned emissary who has devoted so much attention to the subject of lodgings.

Was Mr. L. Stetson, Jr., who voted for the whig ticket, a legal resident of Ward Three?

Who wrote "alien" with a pencil against Mr. M'Allister's name—by which fraud he was deprived of his vote and the success of the democratic ticket defeated—an American born citizen and a legal voter? "Answer me that Margery."

We have made an epitome of the excellent paper referred to in the following paragraph from the Gloucester Democrat, and shall publish it in the course of a day or two:—

"We have seen the fourth number of the Christian Review, a literary and religious periodical, edited by James D. Knowles, and under the direction and management of the Baptist Association. We are pleased with the spirit and tone of this work generally. It supports those great doctrines of civil liberty and religious toleration, to which the Baptists have adhered steadily, from the days of Roger Williams down to the present time. We have bestowed particular attention upon the first article, on the qualifications of witnesses, in which the writer takes the ground taken in the Legislature last winter. The question, 'ought any man to be excluded from bearing witness on the ground of religious belief?' is discussed in a luminous and elegantly written article, occupying more than twenty pages. We have room only for the following extract, which however disparaging it may be to the character of our Legislature, is nevertheless strictly true.

"The debates of last winter, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, clearly showed, that no individual, however pure his character, and however sound his principles, could take, what we deem to be, the broad ground of right, without exposing himself to the charge of immorality."

We recommend this article, as well as the work in general, to the notice of our readers."

"Mr. Van Buren comes in like Mr. Adams, as a minority President."—Boston Commercial Gaz., Dec. 21, 1836.

We ask the public what confidence can be placed upon any statement made by a journal guilty of such bald, impudent meanness?

**Mr. Wise.**—This gentleman who makes such a stir in Congress by his constant effervescence, was a pupil of the eccentric John Randolph and is constantly endeavoring to excite the same interest for himself which followed him, by a parallel course of conduct. Where eccentricity is designed, however, it rarely succeeds in its object—and we believe Mr. Wise, by his incessant talk has excited more of ridicule than respect. His attack on the President during the present session, has been praised in some party papers, but we cannot help considering it wanting in that decorum and elevated rebuke which should be employed when a high magistrate is its recipient. The bully of a party of which Mr. Wise seems resolved to be, marks out for himself no desirable path.—Boston Herald—whig.

**Wise and Peyton** who have opened the war, do not suit our taste in oratory, wit, argument or sarcasm. It is a sincere opposition, but not a classical one. It is of a Five Point character, not an intellectual one. It has got neither genius nor taste.—New York Herald—whig.

**Cataract of the Ganges.**—Cataract of the Ganges, night after night we see advertised at the Lion. Wake up gentlemen, wake up, or we shall sell out and cut your acquaintance—this apathy will never do—where is your novelty? Where are your new prices? You promised freely when you commenced the campaign, but have come tardy off in the fulfillment of your pledges. What, ho! Ingersoll, Gates, Harrison, why do ye sit sucking your thumbs? Latorese, Robinson, Rowe, and the ring performers do their duty with spirit, and receive the applause their exertions deserve, but the stage business is a drowsy concern—the actors—excepting the ladies, among whom is the handsome and talented Mrs. Harrison—look lazy, act lazy, and are lazy, and unless they redeem themselves by manifesting more industry, ambition and zeal, we'll convert the house into a hotel and run an opposition to the Tremont—the Herald man will puff it for a quart of cold soup a week.—Boylan only gives him a pint.

**How different the times are now.**—A young English lady visiting in the family of General Putnam in 1776, thus wrote—"My amusements are few—the good Mrs. Putnam employs me and her daughters constantly to spin flax for shirts for the American soldiers—involence in America being totally discouraged."

We have commenced upon our First Page the Report of the Secretary of War, one of the most able papers that ever emanated from that Department; and although long, will be read with attention, owing to the deep interest felt relative to the recent and present contest with the Indians upon which it fully treats.

Capt. de Souza, of the Portuguese brig Brilliant, imprisoned at New York upon a charge of importing slaves in the United States, has been liberated, the accusation against him being totally unfounded. The supposed slaves were his sailors.

Capt. Davis of the ship New England, arrived Tuesday evening from Gottenburg, brought in Mr. J. Colliard, 2d mate, and three men, late of brig Gambia, super 19th ult. when the Captain, (French) 1st mate, and supercargo were drowned. The G. was bound from New York, for Lisbon, and five days out.

## POLICE COURT.

**Margaret Connelly**, after being out of the House of Correction a week, was again brought up by her father, who stated that "on account of a weakness in her head, it was impossible to keep her from drinking whenever she could buy, borrow, or beg liquor." She could not get along without it, and would contrive the most ingenious tricks to get a sip of the forbidden inspiration.

**Court.**—Margaret, do you wish to say any thing for yourself?

**Marg.**—No—only that you ought to know, that my father gives me the liquor!

**Father.**—O, dear lord!—Please yer honor don't think of lending an ear to her wild talk.

**Marg.**—Did n't you send me the mather of half a pint of the clean spirit, by the hand of Jimmy D.?

**Father.**—Right well I remember that Jimmy begged a taste of me, and I gave it to him, but this is the first I ever had of its real destination, Margaret.

**Court.**—Have you ever been in the habit of furnishing her with liquor?

**Father.**—No, indeed.

**Marg.**—Oh father, can ye say that now? Did n't ye give me some this very morning?

**Court.**—Tell me, sir, if you gave her any thing this morning?

**Father.**—Well then, please yer honor, she was so bad that there was no bearing with her any longer, and I gave her one glass, to keep her tongue off me.

**Court.**—Why, I should think that would be just the thing to bring her tongue into you.

**Father.**—Mr. Reid knows what a terrible creature she is, when she gets this weakness on her.

**Reid.**—O yes, I have seen her when she has been so. She said she had a right to drink, and would drink, and would sooner go to the House of Correction, than stay out without liquor.

**Court.**—Then she must go for six months.

**Marg.**—It is too cruel for a father to act so towards his own daughter. It is wicked, wicked for a father to give his child drink, and then send her to prison. [Exit in tears.]

**Humphrey Lary** said—"Och, indeed sir, I don't know, but I don't think I'm guilty altogether." His dubious remark was recorded as equivalent to a plea of not guilty, and the witnesses were examined. The watch stated, that he saw Humphrey and another friend fighting, and separated them after Humphrey was knocked down, by taking the other chap off. For this piece of kindness Humph hit the Charley a clip between the eyes—as a caution how he interfered between gentlemen, when balancing their accounts.

**Court.**—Let Lary pay a fine of two dollars.

**Humph.**—Where shall I find the two dollars. I should like to be informed.

**Thomas Rogers** pleaded guilty, but this did not prevent the prying Charles from exposing his private affairs and character. One of them said—"All the money he had taken home to his family for a month, has been one half dollar, a nine-pence, and a bare four-pence; and he beats his wife shamefully, and if he is not put out of the way, he may murder her." Four months.

**Flash in the pan.**—Mytheer Conrad Mair prosecuted Mytheer Lewis Kearn, for selling liquor on the Sabbath, without a license, but though he brought forward three witnesses, he entirely failed to make good the charge, and Kearn was discharged. Kearn had formerly prosecuted Mair for slandering, and hence probably the present suit. When Mair saw the result of the prosecution, he looked savage enough to bite a crow-bar into iron pieces, and throw them at the head of the Judge.

**Juveniles.**—Two smart looking boys named M'Mullena were disciplined—one for fighting and the other for getting drunk.

**Murder in Philadelphia.**—A colored man, name unknown, was stabbed to the heart on Saturday night last, in South street. The deed was perpetrated by another colored man, named Crawford, under the following circumstances. The parties first quarrelled in an oyster cellar, and came to blows; at the top of the cellar, on the pavement, the deceased received the blow of the cowardly assassin, who made his escape, though it is rumored that he has since been arrested, which we trust is the case.

Sch. Wilmut, Small, of Chatham, arrived here yesterday from Fredericksburg, dragged both her anchors, while moored in the stream, and ran afoul of ship Gibraltar, lying at the end of Central Wharf, and carried away her jib-bow. The sch. sprung her foremast and bowsprit, stove her larboard bow, and otherwise damaged to the amount of \$7 or \$800.

**Fall of a Church.**—The walls of the new Catholic Church, recently erected in Brooklyn, New York, were blown down on Wednesday evening last. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

The Barnstable Journal is dead—it has been rather measly for some time, and is now food for worms.

Charleston Courier Office, Dec. 14, half-past 1, P. M.

**Still Later from Florida.**—We are indebted to a gentleman, passenger in the sch. Amelia, arrived this morning, for the following information:—

Gen. Jesup arrived at Volusia, from Tampa Bay, on the 4th inst., with four hundred mounted troops, composed of Alabama volunteers and marines. They captured, on their march, between 30 and 40 negroes and one Indian. Gen. Jesup has succeeded in obtaining much valuable information from those captured. They state that there are, at a certain place, about 300 negroes who can be taken; that Jumper has retired from the field, having lost most of his men; and that the Indians had generally gone south, with the exception of Powell, who has with him at Wahoo Swamp, about 80 warriors, and has determined to die. Gov. Calhoun has retired from the field, and the troops, under Gen. Jesup, took up the line of march, after the enemy, on the 10th and 11th inst.

The larger part of Gen. Jesup's command was left by him at Tampa Bay.

Five hundred sick Tennesseeans were to go from Volusia to Jacksonville, (Fla.) and from thence to Savannah and New Orleans, on their way home. The Hospitals at St. Augustine contain but about 60 patients, mostly in a state of recovery.

**Texas.**—We have been informed by a gentleman direct from Texas, that the congress of that country have authorized the President to negotiate a loan of \$5,000,000, bearing an interest not exceeding ten per cent. and redeemable in thirty years. If necessary, the public domain, or the receipts for it, if sold, will be pledged for the redemption of the government bonds.

The Congress have taken this view of the subject. Texas has more than 200,000,000 acres of government land, which at 5 cents per acre would be worth \$20,000,000. Most of those lands being the best sugar and cotton lands in the world, they think there can be no doubt of her ability to meet any demand that may come against her.—Natchez Free Trader.

**Shipwreck.**—A letter received yesterday by the Messrs. Topliff's, dated York, Me., Dec. 20, gives the following particulars of a shipwreck:—

I hasten to inform you that three dead bodies were brought into this harbor last evening, taken from a wreck partly under water, on York ledge, where she was discovered Monday morning. She is a vessel of about 100 tons; Lean (probably Leander.) is discovered on her stern, but where from is not yet discovered. The bodies, two men and a boy, were found washed to the taffrail, and harbored quarter. The vessel is a schooner, two white stars on her stern, white streak round her, trimmings green. The main stiver shrouds new, new flying jib and boom, remnant of colors fastened at fore rigging, decks ripped up, and not known whether she is light or loaded; probably an eastern built. One of the men about 30, one probably 50, and the boy about 16. Yours, J. PUTNAM.

In the angle of Saturday last, sch. Maine, (of Prospect) Small, went ashore at Gloucester, but has been got off and towed into G. to repair. Sch. Charles, (of Saco) Pike, also went ashore, and remained. Sch. Larum, Tucker, Maine, of and for Portsmouth, struck on Avery's Rock on Sunday, lost part of her deck load, and stove some molasses in the hold; has been towed into Sandy Bay with five feet water in her hold.

Washington Irving is expected in England next spring on a visit.

**SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.**—The Court, Judge Wilder presiding, were engaged in a stubborn case yesterday. The parties were Nancy Giles, cook, vs. John Blake, taverner, at New Bedford, and his wife Nancy D. Blake, for malicious prosecution, and false imprisonment. Counsel for the Plaintiff BENJ. F. HALLETT, Esq.; for the Defendants, the Messrs CURTIS. The facts in the case are as follows:—Nancy Giles officiated as cook in "Blake's Hotel," and while Mr. Blake was absent, Mrs. Blake and her cook had a dispute, in the course of which hard words passed between the parties. Mrs. Blake laid her grievances before her boarder, Capt. Crocker, who recommended to her to wait till Mr. Blake came home; but some how or other the quarrel was again brought before Capt. Crocker, and a dinner boarder, named Nathan G. Spooner, the Justice of the New Bedford Police Court. The two together, by virtue of their own good pleasure, "as friends to the family," gave Nancy a friendly lecture, upon the subject of her useful duties in the kitchen in general, and her deportment towards Mrs. Blake, in particular. Nancy took no other notice of their mediatory offices, than to reply that she was employed by Mr. Blake; and, by force of argument, was not answerable to them.

Here things appear to have remained in statu quo for one hour, or thereabouts—neither new negotiations or hostilities having taken place. At the next move in "this strange eventful history," Nancy was arrested, upon a warrant granted by Mr. Justice Spooner, and brought before him, in one of the tavern rooms, and tried as "a stubborn and refractory servant." Mrs. Blake testified to the fact, and in twenty minutes Nancy was convicted, and sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment in the House of Correction, and was committed accordingly. How "Squire Spooner" came to grant his landlady's complaint, does not appear—except by inference; and where he obtained the law for it, as applied to Nancy, doesn't appear even by inference, or any other way.

In arguing for the defence, it was chiefly contended by the counsel that it was "Squire Spooner, and not Mrs. Blake, who should be held answerable, if any wrong had been committed, as she had acted under his advice. Other matters were also touched upon—such as that it was a great hardship for a saucy domestic to be put in the House of Correction, for insolence to her mistress, &c.

Mr. Hallett replied, that if Nancy had scandalized, or otherwise assailed Mrs. Blake, the law was open for redress, and therefore the abuse complained of was no justification for the malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. Mr. Hallett made rather merry with "Squire Spooner's" ex officio labors as major domo of the Hotel; but commented somewhat severely on him for holding his court in the tavern, when the law required that he should hold it in the Court House provided by the County.

His Honor, Judge Wilde, in charging the Jury, laid the law down favorably to Nancy's side, but considered the whole question of damages as open, and recommended a reasonable sum. The Jury in a short time returned with a verdict of "guilty," and giving "sixty-eight dollars damages."

A suit is also pending against "Squire Spooner, for his agency in Nancy's incarceration. Unlike Mr. Blake, he is a man of wealth, and able to pay "smart money."

Nancy says, the reason she came "to Boston to bring her suit, was because the lawyers were so linked together in New Bedford that she could not get justice there."

The following Hymn, by the Hon. John Q. Adams was written some years since, and is peculiarly adapted to this day, being the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth:—

When e'er the billow heaving deep,  
The fathers of our race,  
The precepts of their God to keep  
Sought here their resting place.  
That gracious God, their path prepar'd,  
Preserv'd from every harm,  
And still for their protection bled  
His everlasting arm.  
His breath inspiring every gale,  
Impels them o'er the main;  
His guardian angels spread the sail,  
And tempests hush in vain.  
For them, old Ocean's rocks are smooth'd  
December's face grows mild,  
To vernal airs her blasts are sooth'd,  
And all their rage beguild.  
When famine rolls her beggary eyes,  
His ever bounteous hand,  
Abundance from the sea supplies,  
And treasures from the sands.  
Nor yet his tender mercies cease,  
His over-ru'ling plan,  
Inclines to gentleness and peace  
The heart of Savage Man.  
And can our stony bosoms be  
To all these wonders blind?  
Nor swell with thankfulness to thee,  
O! Parent of mankind?  
All Gracious God! inflame our zeal,  
Dispense one blessing more!  
Grant us thy boundless love to feel;  
Thy goodness, to adore.

**A Great Bank.**—There is a proposition before the South Carolina Legislature to confer banking privileges on the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Company, by incorporating a bank with a capital of \$6,000,000, with power to increase the same to \$9,000,000, when the Railroad shall reach with a double track the Southern boundary of Kentucky, and to \$12,000,000, when it shall reach the Ohio river—the stock of the Company to be increased to \$12,000,000, by opening the books again; and if that amount be raised, each stockholder to be entitled to a Bank Share of \$50 for each Railroad Share, to be successively raised to \$75 and \$100 when the Road advances to the points above named. The Bank is to be called the South Western Railroad Bank.—N. Y. Star.

**Dreadful.**—An Englishman, named Smith, yesterday afternoon jumped from the roof of the Old Coffee House into the street, breaking his skull, one leg and an arm, and is so much injured that he is not likely to survive. He was a timon by trade, and became crazy from the effect of drinking ardent spirits.—Providence Herald.

**MARRIED.**  
In this city, Mr. Thomas Wesley to Miss Jane Owens, both of Halifax.  
In Providence, Capt. Clement B. Barrett, of Richmond, Va. to Mrs. Lydia B. Percival, of this city.

**DIED.**  
In this city, 20th inst. Martha A. only child of Mr. D. B. Legg 3 yrs and 4 mos.  
Friends are invited to attend the funeral at 62 Cambridge st. at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

18th inst. David L. Brown, Esq. 65 formerly of London. Mr. Brown was a pupil of George Morland, the celebrated artist, and was for many years favorably known in this city, as a teacher in painting and drawing.

21st inst. Miss Ann Jeanette Cobbett, daughter of Mr. Frederick Cambridge, 23.

16th inst. Joseph N. youngest child of Mr. James Morrill 13 m. At Worcester, suddenly, of lung fever, Charles, eldest son of Den, Charles Howe.

At New Bedford, 17th inst. Mr. James T. Locke, formerly of this city, 14.

Deaths in this city last week 33; males 17, females 16. In Charleston, 17th inst. Miss Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Hamilton Davidson, Esq. 18 yrs.

It is extremely painful to record the decease of one so universally beloved by the circle of her acquaintance. To uncommon beauty of person, she united a sweetness of disposition, and an unaffected modesty and elegance of manner, which never failed to win admiration. During a long sickness, deep and continued was the anxiety manifested for her recovery, not only by immediate connections, but by those who felt a strong and lasting attachment, as companions of her studies and recreations. They only who knew her best, could fully appreciate her excellences; while her example shed an influence on all around. She fell a victim to that flattering disease, consumption. Though the last ray of hope which lingered in the bosom of her companions was extinguished forever, and she who was the life of our circle now sleeps in death, we may emulate her many virtues, for she yet liveth in the fond remembrance of us all.

**LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.**—Dr WEBSTER will commence a course of Lectures on Chemistry, (on the plan of those annually delivered at the Royal Institution in London,) for ladies and gentlemen, early in January, to be illustrated by the simple apparatus of the Massachusetts Medical College. For a plan of the lectures, terms &c. apply to Dr. W. at the Medical College, Mason street, Boston.

**NOTICE.**—A special meeting of the Boston Roman Catholic Mutual Relief Society will be held at Montgomery Hall, No. 5 Devonshire street, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1836. A punctual attendance is requested.

Per order of the President,  
JAMES FITZGERALD, Secretary.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.**—Monday, Dec. 19, 1836.  
[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market, 739 beef cattle—775 sheep, and 125 ewine—100 beef cattle unsold.  
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Prices have declined considerably, and we reduce our quotations, viz: a few extra at 80 qts; 1st quality \$6 a \$6 50; 2d quality 5 25 a 5 75; 3d quality \$4 a 4 75. Sheep.—We reduced the sale of lots as follows: a lot ordinary at 1 67—also, lots at 2 25, 2 50, 2 75, 3 25, 3 50 and 3 75. A few fine count Weathers \$3 each.

**HERO ENGINE CO. NO. 6.**—The Members and al, others who intend to celebrate the 9th anniversary supper, at Fishers', Roxbury, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 22 are requested to repair to the Engine House as soon as convenient, where they can procure their tickets. There will be a coach in readiness, hourly, after 3 o'clock until 6, for the conveyance of all who choose to ride.

AUGUSTUS DENTON, } Committee of  
AZARIAH COOLEY, } Arrangements.  
HENRY FARMER, }

**WINSTON BLUES ATTENTION.**—You are hereby notified, both active and line members, to meet at the Earle Coffee House, Hanover st, TOMORROW EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock. Per order of the Commander,  
THOS P. PULSFER, Clerk.

## IMPORTATIONS.

**CALCUTTA.** Ship Louisa—193 bales hides, 760 bags ginger, 4000 bundles rattans, 929 picols Banca tin, 6 case. lac dye, 6330 bags saltpetre, 310 bales 14,000 loose gunny bags, 229 cases shell, 100 cases shoe.

**BATAVIA.** Ship Hellepont—4763 hides, 2632 bars tin, 1631 baskets sugar, 3600 bils rattans, 1 case tortoise shell, 150 the gum elastic, 1 case mace, 8 do mdsse, 1 case artificial flowers, 1 do arrack.

**RIO GRANDE.** Ship Delaware—16,726 ox and cow horns, 7644 cases hides, 2000 bones, 4 pipes 2 bils marrow, 7 bales 3 sacks horse hair, 2 bales skins, 9 zeroous hides, 56 horse do, 3 tiger hides.

**VALPARAISO.** Bark Pearl—200 qts Lima wood, 110 bales hemp, 132 do wool, 3763 hides, 1140 bags saltpetre, 1314 bars copper, 234 do tin, — skins.

**GOTTENBURG.** Ship New England—19,150 bars (500 tons) iron.

**MARSEILLES.** Ship Baltimore—750 qrs casis imitation Madeira wine, 150 do 400 bils 2 boxes wine, 200 bils Muscat do, 2 do phints.

**SAINT HAYTLEN.** Brig Eliza Ann—193 bags coffee, 900 hides, 15 bils peppers, 1 bdl shell, 4 bales rag, 1 bdl honey, 138,000 lbs logwood.

**TRINIDAD.** Brig Patron—151 hides 15 tierces molasses, 58 bils 31 boxes sugar, 2 cases cigars, 15 bils honey, 1 bag coffee, 3 bils mdsse, 27 do 12 bils sugar, 163,750 cigars, 26 tes honey, 3000 oranges.

**AUX CAYES.** Sch La Bruce—564 bags 6 bils coffee, 51,000 lbs logwood, 56 bils tobacco, 18 logs mahogany, 75 hides.

**ST JOHN'S, N.F.** Brig Attention—103 tes 18 bils salmon, 88 do herring, 21 hls do tongues, 27 cases codfish, 67 qts dun fish, 955 seal skins, 1 copper kettle.

**NEW ORLEANS.** Brig Carriabassett—3129 pigs lead, 100 bils whiskey, 502 bils codfish, 3 do mdsse, 1 bale rope cuttings, 463 cases, 20 hls tobacco.

**CHARLESTON.** Brig Granite—170 bales cotton, 105 tes 15 hls rice.

Brig Choctaw—317 bales cotton, 1824 tes rice.

## SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1836.

**WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21. ARRIVED.**

Ship Louisa, Potter, Calcutta, Arr. 17, Sand Heads 20th, St Helena Nov 3. Left at morning, says Mary & Susan, Parrot, for Boston, 20 or 25 days; Ruthalia, Minor, from do; bark United States, Welb, for do 10 or 12 days. Sailed from Sand Heads, July 11, ships Dover, Austin, for Boston; 27th Warsaw, Cotting, New York. Spoke on the outward passage, 28th June, lat 3 10 S, lon 34 15 E. Ship Henry Evans, 15 days hence for Sumatra. Spoke, Dec. 3, lat 25, W, lon 66, barque Geo & Henry, from Valparaiso, for Baltimore; 18th, lat, 38 30, lon, 72 10, brig Junius, hence.







